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5	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA	
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8	WILD FISH CONSERVANCY, et al.,	
9	Plaintiffs,	CASE NO. C12-5109 BHS
10	V.	ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART
11	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, et al.,	PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE AND/OR TO
12	Defendants.	COMPLETE THE RECORD
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14	This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs' motion for judicial notice and/or	
15	to complete the record (Dkt. 154). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in	
16	support of and in opposition to the motion and the remainder of the file and hereby grants	
17	in part and denies in part the motion for the reasons stated herein.	
18	I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY	
19	On June 26, 2013, Plaintiffs filed the instant motion requesting that certain	
20	documents be considered in the review of Plaintiffs' claims. Dkt. 154. On July 8, 2013,	
21	Defendants responded. Dkt. 162. On July 12, 2013, Plaintiffs replied. Dkt. 163.	
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II. DISCUSSION

A. The Record

Section 706 of the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA") directs a court		
reviewing an agency decision to "review the whole record or those parts of it cited by a		
party." 5 U.S.C. § 706. Review of the "whole record" under section 706 "is to be based		
on the full administrative record that was before the [agency decisionmakers] at the time		
[they] made [their] decision." Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe, 401 U.S.		
402, 420 (1971), abrogated on other grounds by Califano v. Sanders, 430 U.S. 99 (1977)		
In this case, Plaintiffs request that the Court include in the whole record (1)		
NMFS's documents that are relevant to the challenged actions, (2) the Department of		
Interior funding agreements, (3) the National Park Service webpages, and (4) a Seattle		
Times article. Dkt. 154 at 8–12. Defendants concede the issue on the ESA Consultation		
Handbook, the National Park Service's FAQ Page, and the environmental assessments		

Times article. Dkt. 154 at 8–12. Defendants concede the issue on the ESA Consultation Handbook, the National Park Service's FAQ Page, and the environmental assessments analyzing the effects of proposed hatchery programs on the Sandy River and Snake River. Dkt. 155, Seventh Declaration of Brian A. Knutsen ("Knutsen Decl."), Exs. 10–13. With regard to the other documents, Plaintiffs merely argue that the documents were within the Defendants' control. Being within a federal agency's control is entirely different that being before the decisionmakers at the time they made their decision, and Plaintiffs have failed to show the latter. Therefore, the Court denies Plaintiffs' motion as to the funding agreements, the other webpage, and the Seattle Times article.

B. Judicial Notice

The Court may take judicial notice of "a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it . . . can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2). Judicial notice of certain facts is appropriate in APA record review cases. *Dent v. Holder*, 627 F.3d 365, 371 (9th Cir. 2010) (noting that a court is not prohibited from taking judicial notice of the agency's own records in a case being reviewed on the administrative record).

In this case, Plaintiffs request that the Court take judicial notice of certain documents, including the funding agreements, the Elwha River Restoration webpage, the Seattle Times article, and the Opinion and Order entered by the United States District Court for the District of Oregon in *Native Fish Society v. Nat'l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, D. Or. No. 3:12-CV-00431-HA, Dkt. 120 (D. Or. May 16, 2013). Dkt. 154 at 4–8. The Court declines to take judicial notice of these documents. Plaintiffs have failed to show that the funding agreements are relevant to the issue of what was before the decisionmakers when they made their decisions. The accuracy of a webpage providing links and a newspaper article can be reasonably questioned, and Plaintiffs have failed to show that these documents were considered by the decisionmakers. Last, the opinion of another district court is at most persuasive and is not a document that the Court should explicitly take judicial notice of. Therefore, the Court denies Plaintiffs' motion as to these documents.

III. ORDER Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Plaintiffs' motion for judicial notice and/or to complete the record (Dkt. 154) is **GRANTED** in part and **DENIED** in part as stated herein. Dated this 1st day of August, 2013. United States District Judge